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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2014-46

Pyrimethanil

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on blueberries, raspberries, gooseberries and Crop Group 11 (Pome Fruits) to the product label of Scala SC Fungicide, containing technical grade pyrimethanil, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Scala SC Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 28011.

The evaluation of this pyrimethanil application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for pyrimethanil is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for pyrimethanil, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Pyrimethanil

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food Commodity
Pyrimethanil	4,6-dimethyl-N-phenyl-2-pyrimidinamine	15	Caneberry Subgroup (Crop Group 13-07A)
		8.0	Bushberry Subgroup (Crop Group 13-07B, except gooseberries and lowbush blueberries)
		5.0	Amur River grapes, gooseberries, hardy kiwifruit, maypop and schisandra berries

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm) ¹	Food Commodity
		3.0 ²	Low growing berry Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07G, except lingonberries)

¹ ppm = parts per million

² The established MRL of 2.5 ppm for strawberries is proposed to be replaced by the crop subgroup MRL of 3.0 ppm for the low growing berry subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07G), except lingonberries, which includes strawberries.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for pyrimethanil in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs¹. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Caneberry Subgroup (Crop Group 13-07A)	15	Not Established	Not Established
Bushberry Subgroup (Crop Group 13-07B, except gooseberries and lowbush blueberries)	8.0	Not Established	Not Established

¹ The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Amur River grapes, gooseberries, hardy kiwifruit, maypop and schisandra berries	5.0	5.0 (Fruit, small, vine climbing subgroup 13-07F, except fuzzy kiwi)	Not Established
Low growing berry Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07G, except lingonberries)	3.0	3.0 (Berry, low growing subgroup 13-07G)	3.0 (strawberry)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for pyrimethanil up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data from trials conducted in Canada and the U.S. were reassessed within the framework of this petition to support the domestic use of Scala SC Fungicide on blueberries, raspberries, gooseberries and Crop Group 11 (Pome Fruits). Pyrimethanil was applied to grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries and apples at the proposed and/or at an exaggerated rate and harvested according to label directions. In addition, processing studies for apples and grapes were reassessed in the framework of this petition to determine the potential for concentration of residues of pyrimethanil into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pyrimethanil was based upon the residue data on file and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator and the NAFTA Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Maximum Residue Limit (MRL)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (kg a.i./ha)	Preharvest Interval (days)	Residues (ppm)		Experimental Processing Factor
			Min	Max	
Grapes	Foliar application / 1.6	7	0.12	2.56	1.6x (raisins) 0.66x (grape juice)
	Foliar application / 2.4	7	1.04	2.67	
Strawberries	Foliar application / 2.4	1	0.58	2.44	--
Caneberries	Foliar application / 1.58-1.6	0	1.50	8.46	--
Highbush blueberries	Foliar application / 1.59-1.61	0	1.05	5.76	--

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of pyrimethanil. Residues of pyrimethanil in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.